

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SIMTECHE PROCESS CO₂ CAPTURE BY FORMATION OF HYDRATES

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Presentation Outline



- Background
- Objectives
- Accomplishments
- Experimental Program
- Engineering Analysis
- Program Status





CO₂ Hydrate Program – Team Members

DOE/NETL Project Manager – José Figueroa Program Funding – Gary Steigel, Scott Klara

R. Currier, G. Anderson, Dali Yang, S. Obrey L. Le, R. Martinez, M. Sedillo, G. Baca, R. Barbero Los Alamos National Laboratory

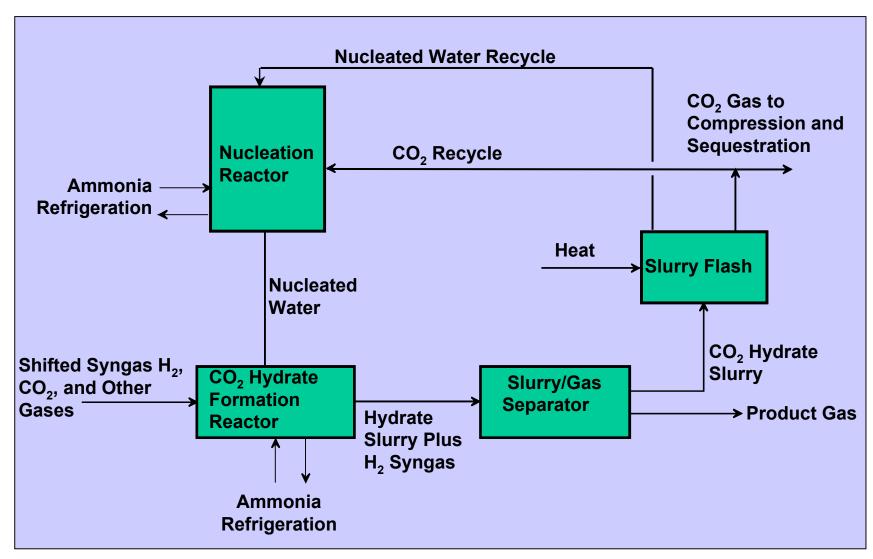
S. Tam, G. Deppe, A. Lee, O. Han, B. Nguyen-Phuoc *Nexant, Inc.*

D. Spencer SIMTECHE











Program Plan



Three Phases

- Phase 1 Proof-of-Concept
- Phase 2 Develop Scale-up Data, Design, and Build Slip-Stream Pilot Plant
- Phase 3 –Tests at Operating Gasification Plant



Objectives



- Phase 2 Objectives
 - 1. Engineering Test Model
 - Develop Design Data on Unit Operations
 - Argon/CO₂ Mixtures
 - 2. Hydrogen Flow Tests
 - Demonstrate Separation in Hydrogen with H₂S
 - 3. Design Slipstream Test Unit (STU)
 - Skid-Mounted
 - Demonstration on Slipstream From Operating Gasifier
- Phase 3 Objectives : Demonstrate Operation



Accomplishments – Phase 2



- Improved Separation Prediction
 - Correlations and calculation methods developed
- ETM Unit Designed-Built-Operational
 - Lessons Learned Incorporated
- Hydrogen Flow System Relocated Validated
 - Initial Flow Tests Done
 - Consistency with Ar/CO₂ Results Established
- STU Site Selected
 - TECO Polk Power Plant
 - Costs Estimated
 - Design Basis Established



Cost Targets



- Current Estimate \$9 per ton of CO₂
- Target 1 \$5 per ton of CO₂
 - Minimum 75% Removal
- Target 2 \$10 per ton of CO₂
 - 90+% Removal
- Basis
 - 2200 Psig Pipeline Pressure
 - High-Pressure Gasifier
- Revised Economic Analysis in Progress



Revised Economic Analysis



- Incorporates NETL Analysis Standards (Developed By Scott Klara)
 - All Technologies Compared on an Equal Basis
 - Comparison to Conventional Technologies
 - Incorporated into IGCC with Shift Reaction
 - Benchmark for All Cases: H-Class Gas Turbine
- Design Cases
 - Once-Thru: 70+% minimum removal
 - 2 Promoter Cases to Enhance Removal to 90%
 - Once-Thru plus Selexol to Enhance Removal to 90%





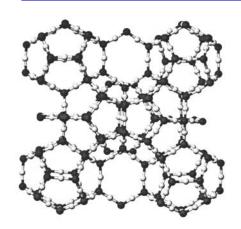
Technology Development Roadmap

- Currently, configured only for high-pressure gasifiers
 - the commercial success depends on the number of gasifiers being built
- Promoters are being investigated for low-pressure (flue-gas) CO₂ capture, which broadens the market immensely



Ice-like Gas Hydrates

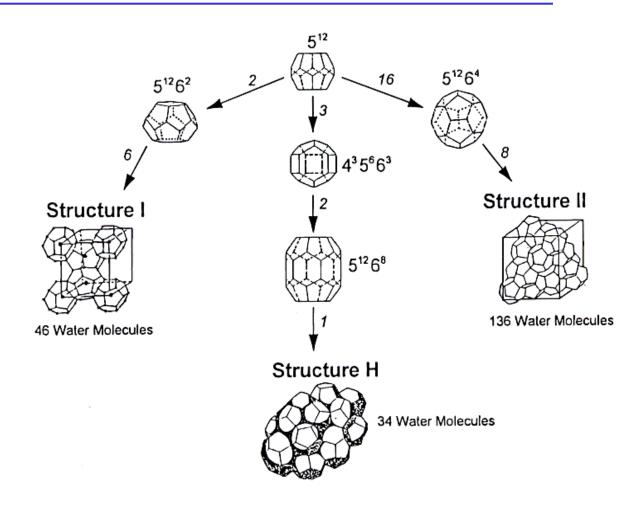




Water Structure in the sl Hydrate Guest Molecules (not shown) fit Within the polyhedral cages.

BASIS OF SEPARATION

- CO₂/H₂S Form sl Hydrate
- H₂ Too Small to Stabilize the Water Cages





EXPERIMENTAL ACTIVITIES



(**JUNE 03- MARCH 04**)

- BENCH SCALE RIG (H₂/CO₂; H₂/CO₂/H₂S)
- E.T.M. COMPLETION AND COMMISSIONING
- PHASE BEHAVIOR; PROMOTER TESTING









BENCH SCALE FLOW TESTS (H₂/CO₂; H₂/CO₂/H₂S)



- USE OF SURROGATE MIXES (CO₂/Ar; CO₂/He) VALIDATED USING H₂/CO₂ MIXTURES
- SUCCESSFUL H₂/CO₂ RUNS OVER THE RANGE OF 700-1000 psi
- SIMULATED SYNTHESIS GAS (H₂/CO₂/H₂S) EXPERIMENTS



H₂/CO₂/H₂S FLOW TESTS



• DEPLETION OF H₂S IN THE GAS RELATIVE TO CO₂

Mass Transfer Limited: rate $\sim k_m(C_g - C_{eq})$

Analysis of mass flux-limited hydrate growth suggests hydrate can be enriched in H₂S (relative to the initial gas composition) but to an extent *less than* that measured in the equilibrium hydrate.

Kinetically Limited: rate \sim k (f_I - f_{MHF})

Fugacity of CO₂ relative to its fugacity at minimum hydrate formation condition is much higher than the fugacity of H₂S Relative to its minimum hydrate formation fugacity.

EXPERIMENTAL SEQUENCE

Produce hydrate from initial gas mix. Analyze off-gas.

Repeat using off-gas composition and end pressure as feed.

Continue until equilibrium conversion reached.

Compare final pressure and vapor composition to equilibrium measurements/calculations.





- REMOVE LIMITATIONS OF BENCH SCALE UNIT
 - ADDITIONAL FINNED TAIL TUBE
 - ENHANCED PROCESS COOLING SYSTEM
 - ADDITIONAL INSTRUMENTATION
 - ENHANCED WATER FEED SYSTEM





PROVIDE ADDITIONAL DATA FOR PILOT PLANT DESIGN



















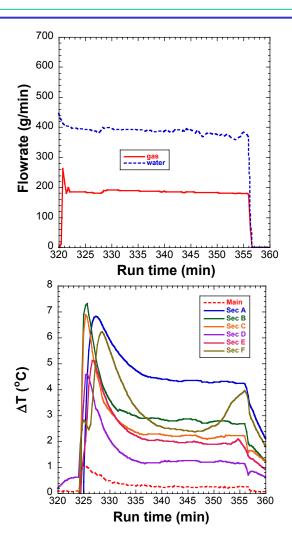






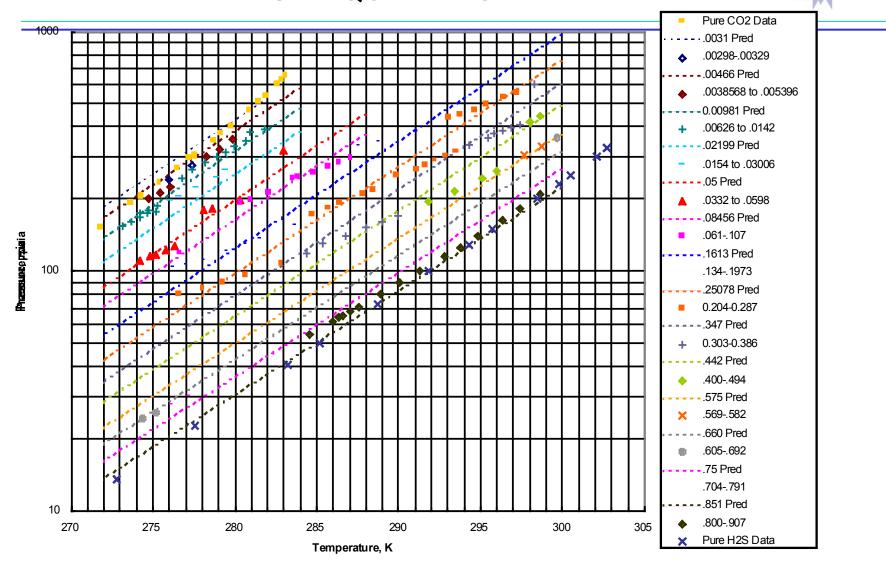
SYSTEM SHAKE-OUT:

- START-UP PROCEDURE DEVELOPED
- SEVERAL RUNS 30 MIN. OR MORE
- RUNS AT HIGH GAS/LIQUID RATIOS
- QUANTITATIVE RESULTS IMMINENT





PHASE EQUILIBRIUM



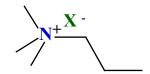


PROMOTER DESIGN

AND TESTING

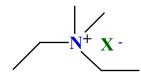


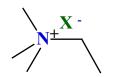




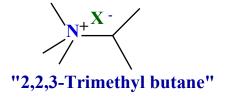
"Isopentane"

"2,2-Dimethyl pentane"

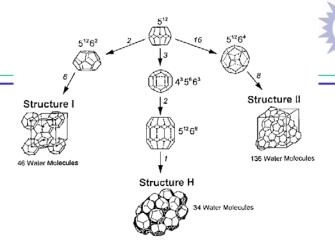




"3,3-Dimethyl pentane" "2,2-dimethyl butane"



Salt analogs synthesized and undergoing testing with key constituents: CO₂ and CO₂/H₂S



Example of "Promoter" effect:

(Mehta, A. P., Ph. D. Thesis, Colorado School of Mines, 1996)

Methane requires 370 psi to form sI clathrate at 273K.

Methane-containing sH clathrate forms at just 140 psi with 2,2,3-Trimethyl **butane** (273K).

